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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

WHERE PUBLISHED Sofia

DATE PUBLISHED 23 Nov 1949

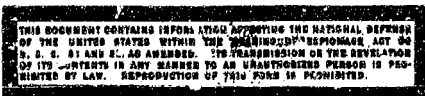
LANGUAGE Bulgaria

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. 18 Jan 1950

NO. OF PAGES 1

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Zemledelsko Znane, No 994, 1949.HARVEST OF GRAIN AND FODDER POOR

Because of the drought in the southeastern part of the country, this year's harvest of grain and fodder will be very poor. The government has taken measures to alleviate the situation by requesting the aid of the Soviet Union to assure adequate food supplies for the population and fodder for the livestock. Meanwhile, the price has been raised from 6 to 10 leva a kilogram for hay and from 1.5 to 3 leva a kilogram for straw. The okoliya have been provided with hay and straw balers, transportation facilities, and manpower.

The harvesting plan for the whole country has so far been met only 21 percent for straw and 39 percent for hay. Elen, Kazievo, Kubrat, Kyustendil, Novoselo, Preslav, Puvomay, Sredets, Tutrahan, and other okoliya have not harvested anything at all.

In northwestern Bulgaria, where normally 50 percent of the country's fodder is gathered, harvesting is also very slow. As of 10 November, harvesting progress has been as follows: Kula, 2 percent; Belograd, 8; Oryakhovo, 10; Mikhailovgrad, 24; Vrachan, 25; and Vidin, 20 percent. The main reason for these shortcomings is the careless attitude in the okoliya and local peoples' soviets, the inadequate distribution and operation of hay balers, and poor transportation. Some of these difficulties have recently been eliminated.

There is a threat of a livestock famine in southern Bulgaria. This is especially serious because most of the farm work is done with the help of animals. Hence, the success of the fodder campaign will affect the outcome of the entire fall and spring sowing campaigns and, generally speaking, of the entire agricultural plan of north-eastern Bulgaria. It is most urgent that the peoples' soviets and party organizations enroll all their members in an active campaign for 100-percent completion of the plan. In the Vrachan and Vidin areas, where the largest quantities of fodder grain have to be harvested, the campaign must enroll the entire population.

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REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

SUBJECT Medical

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

WHERE PUBLISHED Sofia

DATE PUBLISHED 20, 23 Nov 1949

LANGUAGE Bulgarian

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. 18 Jan 1950

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES EXPANDED;
HEALTH OF POPULATION IMPROVED

CONDITIONS BETTER IN SOFIA AREA -- Zemledelsko Zname, No 992, 20 Nov 49

Since 9 September 1944, public health conditions in Sofia Okoliya have been constantly improving. A number of new health services has been established.

There are 13 new maternity clinics in operation, and obstetrical consulting clinics have increased from 11 to 20 during the last 5-year period. One antituberculosis dispensary provided with an X-ray unit has been set up. Equipment is being assembled for a tuberculosis clinic which will be in operation shortly, and by 15 December three more clinics will be opened for the mountain population of Sofia Okoliya. The number of pharmacies has increased from one to three and the number of dental offices from one to eight.

The construction of a large health center will be completed before the end of 1949. The center will service a number of villages in the area: Dobroslavtsi, Mirovyane, Hramor, Zhiten, Tsarichina, and Balsha. The health center will contain a dispensary, a consulting clinic for mother and child, medical facilities for serious illness, and a station for the control of epidemics provided with all the necessary disinfecting equipment and other facilities.

A new maternity hospital and two permanent nurseries will be opened in 1950. Four new consulting clinics for maternity cases, headed by obstetrician-gynecologists and pediatricians, will be established. One new station at the health service department, one new maternity dispensary, three pharmacies, and seven dental offices will also be set up.

Better medical care has improved the health of the population. The birth rate has grown from three to five per thousand. Sickness has decreased 48 per cent, and infant mortality has also decreased.

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Whereas the Sofia Okoliya dispensaries treated 20,359 patients in 1944, in 1949, 68,728 were treated up to 1 October. The incidence of malaria has been reduced from 233.7 cases per 100,000 population to 0.59 per 100,000.

Since 1944, the number of health service personnel has increased 800 percent.

OUTPUT OF MEDICINE, EQUIPMENT UP UNDER STATE CONTROL -- Izgrev, No 1584, 23 Nov 49

In 1947, the State Sanitary Pharmaceutical Enterprise (DSAP) was established as an independent agency of the Ministry of Health. The DSAP has been granted a monopoly to organize the production of medicines, medical instruments and apparatus, laboratory equipment of any kind, and sanitary material. It will also control the distribution of medicines and material.

Under the new organization the manufacture of medicine has made substantial progress. The research institute of DSAP has established a plan to obtain new ingredients from local sources, and to produce synthetic preparations. Private laboratories are supervised by DSAP. An extensive program is under way to utilize animal products for organic preparations.

In 1948, the production of the DSAP Gallenus pharmaceutical plant has increased medicinal tablet production by 64 percent and special preparations by 56 percent. In 1949, the production of ampoules has doubled in relation to 1948. The manufacture of medical equipment has also increased. Planning and controlled production methods have assured the supply of all basic medicines throughout the country, whereas in the past, millions had to be spent abroad in foreign currency. The aid of the Soviet Union has been very substantial in supplying new, low-cost medicines.

For the first time the collection of medicinal plants is conducted on a scientific basis. Interest in the campaign is constantly increasing. Over 500 DSAP agents travel throughout the country, and local instructors supervise the picking and gathering of the plants.

The plan provided for the establishment of 40 new pharmacies before the end of 1948, but 100 have been opened.

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